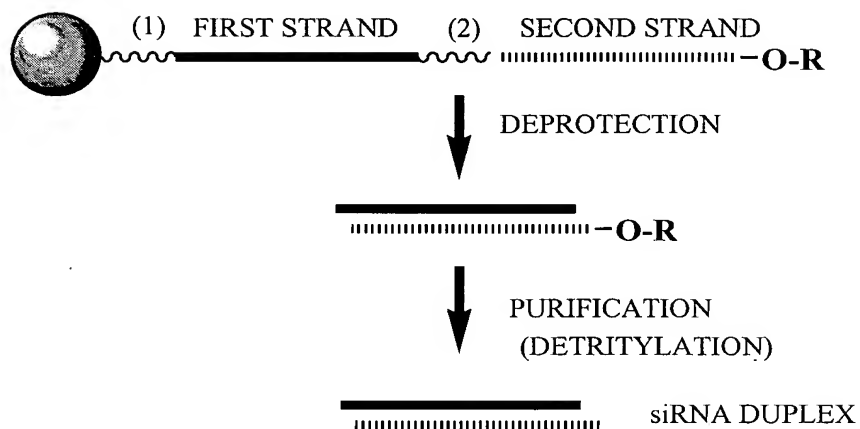


**Figure 1**

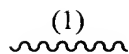


= SOLID SUPPORT

**R** = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP

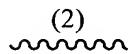
FOR EXAMPLE:

DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)



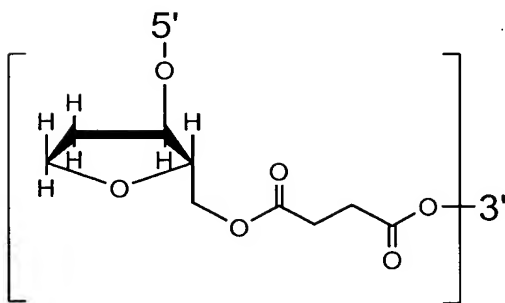
= CLEAVABLE LINKER

(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR  
INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

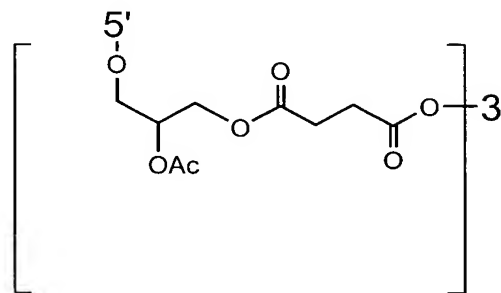


= CLEAVABLE LINKER

(FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR  
INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)



INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE  
LINKAGE



GLYCERYL SUCCINATE LINKAGE

***Figure 2***

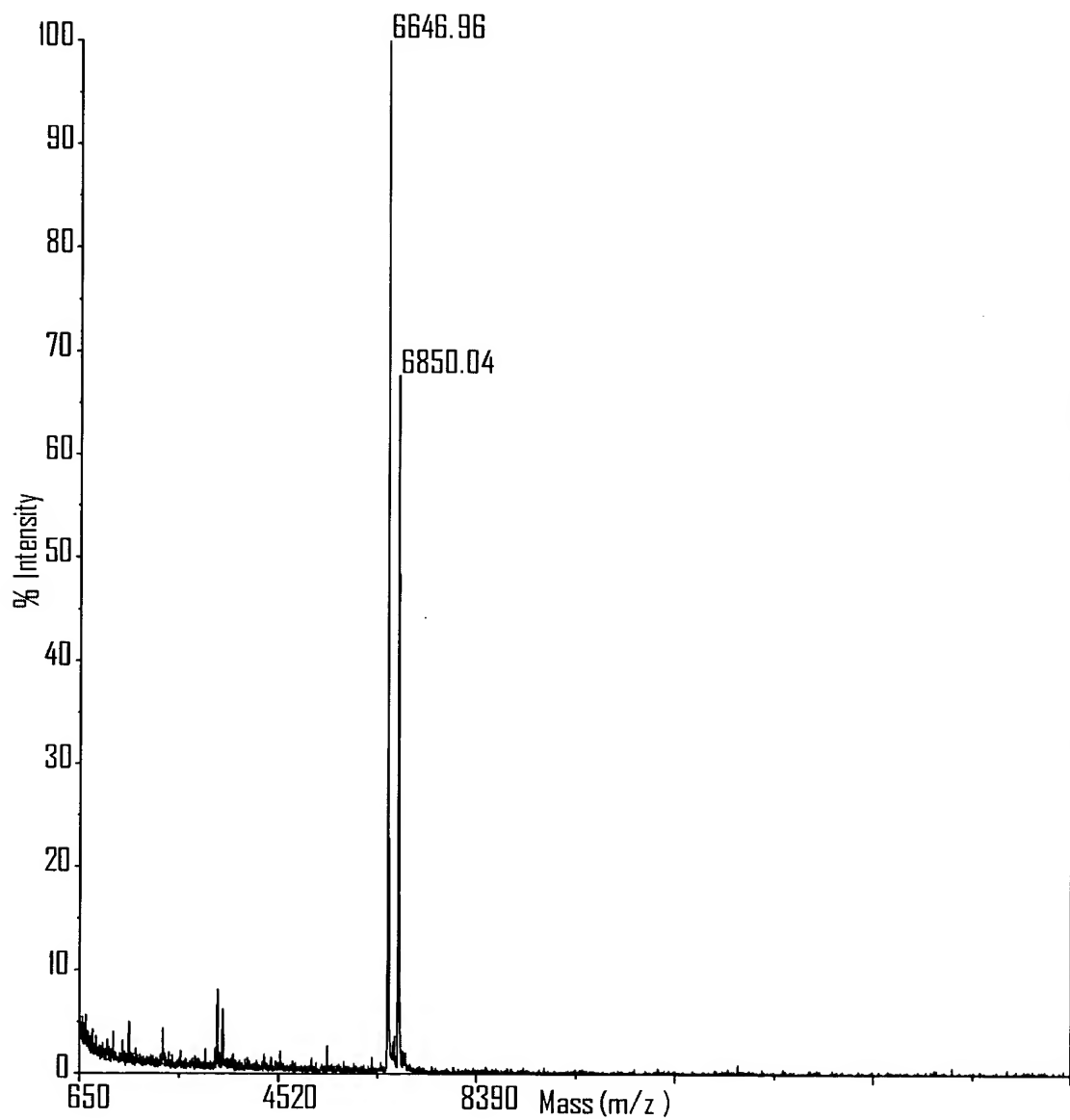
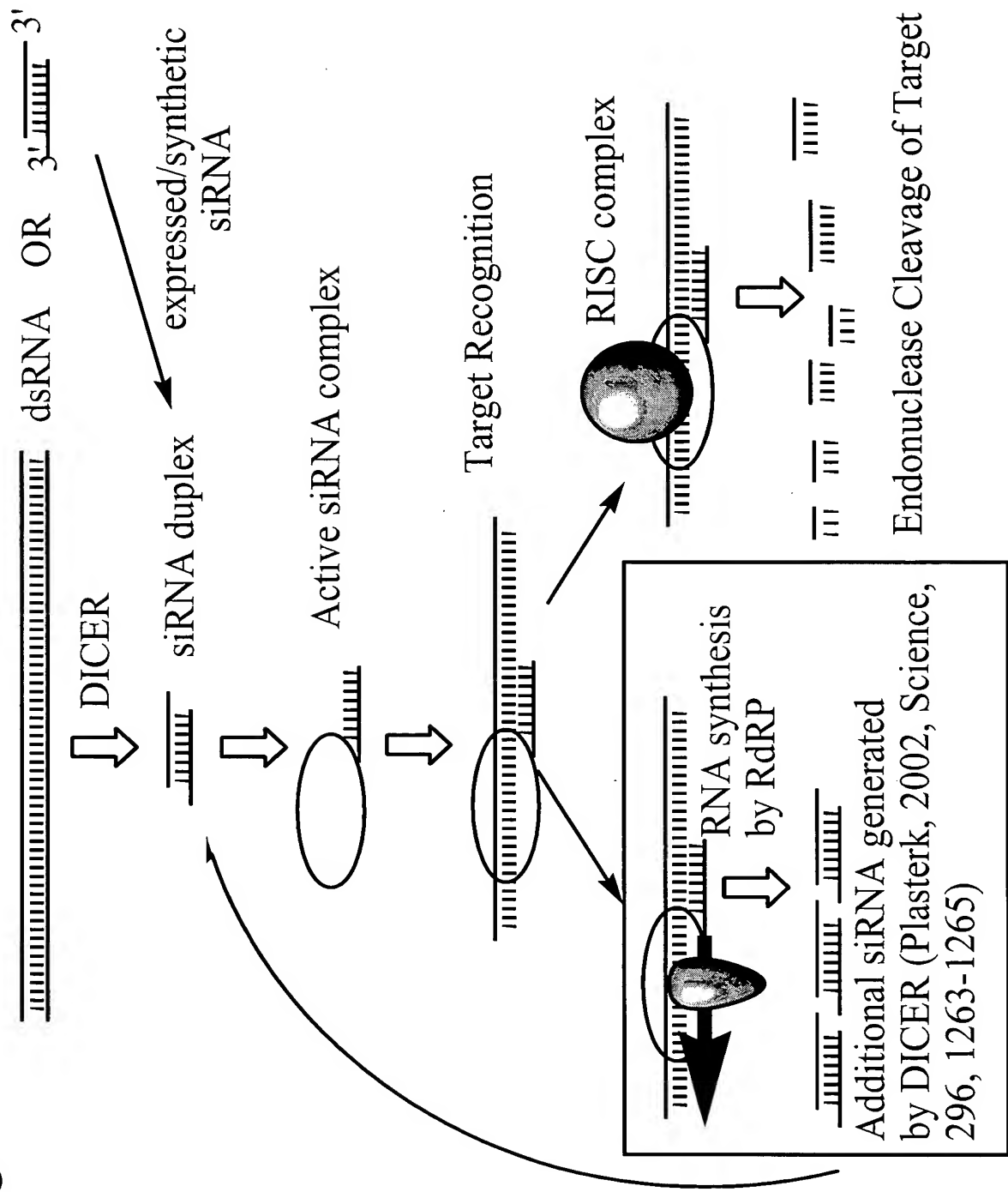
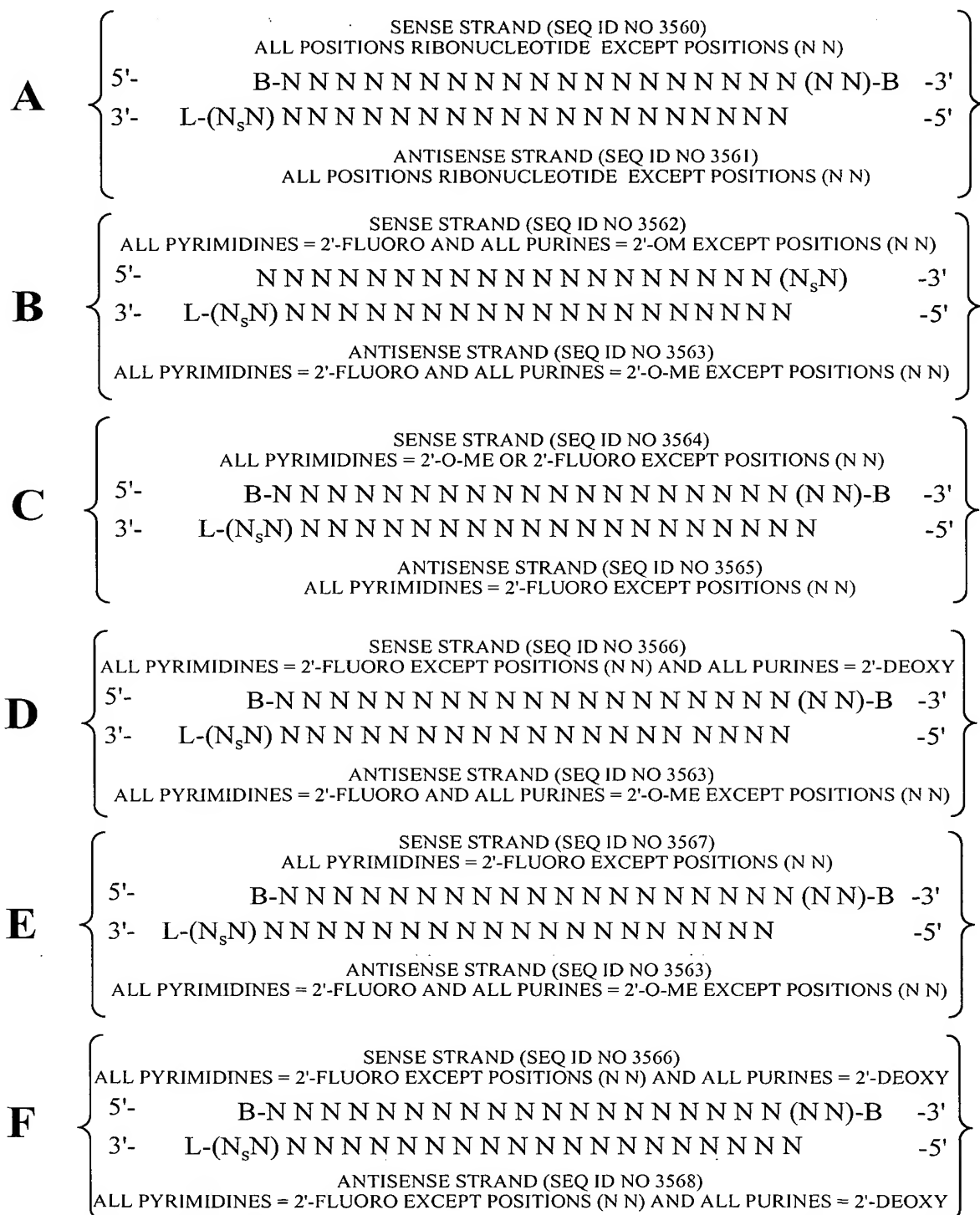


Figure 3

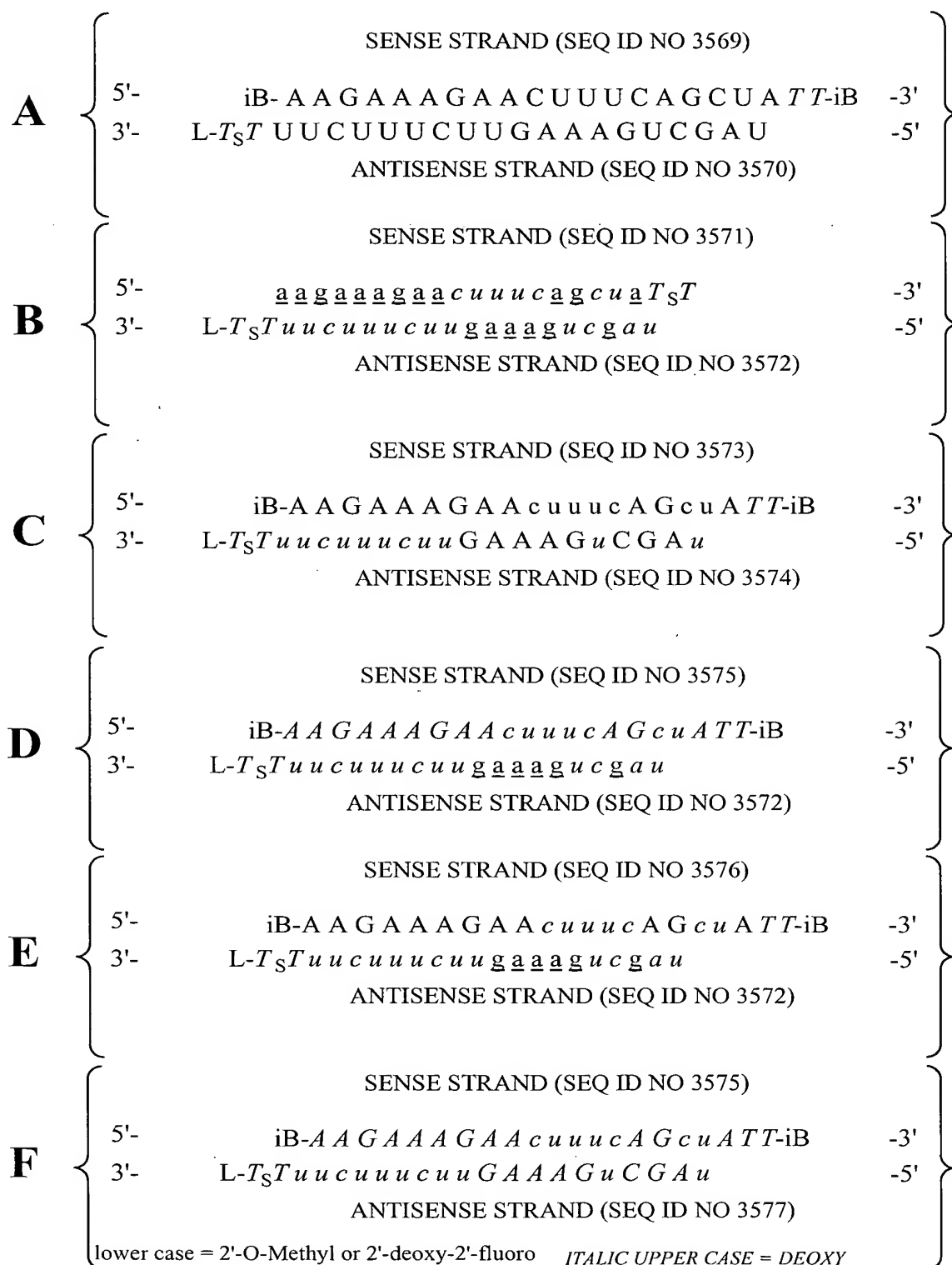


## Figure 4



POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMPRISE ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES  
B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT  
L = GLYCERYL or B THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT  
S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE that is optionally absent

**Figure 5**



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

*italic lower case* = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

underline = 2'-O-methyl

*ITALIC UPPER CASE* = DEOXY

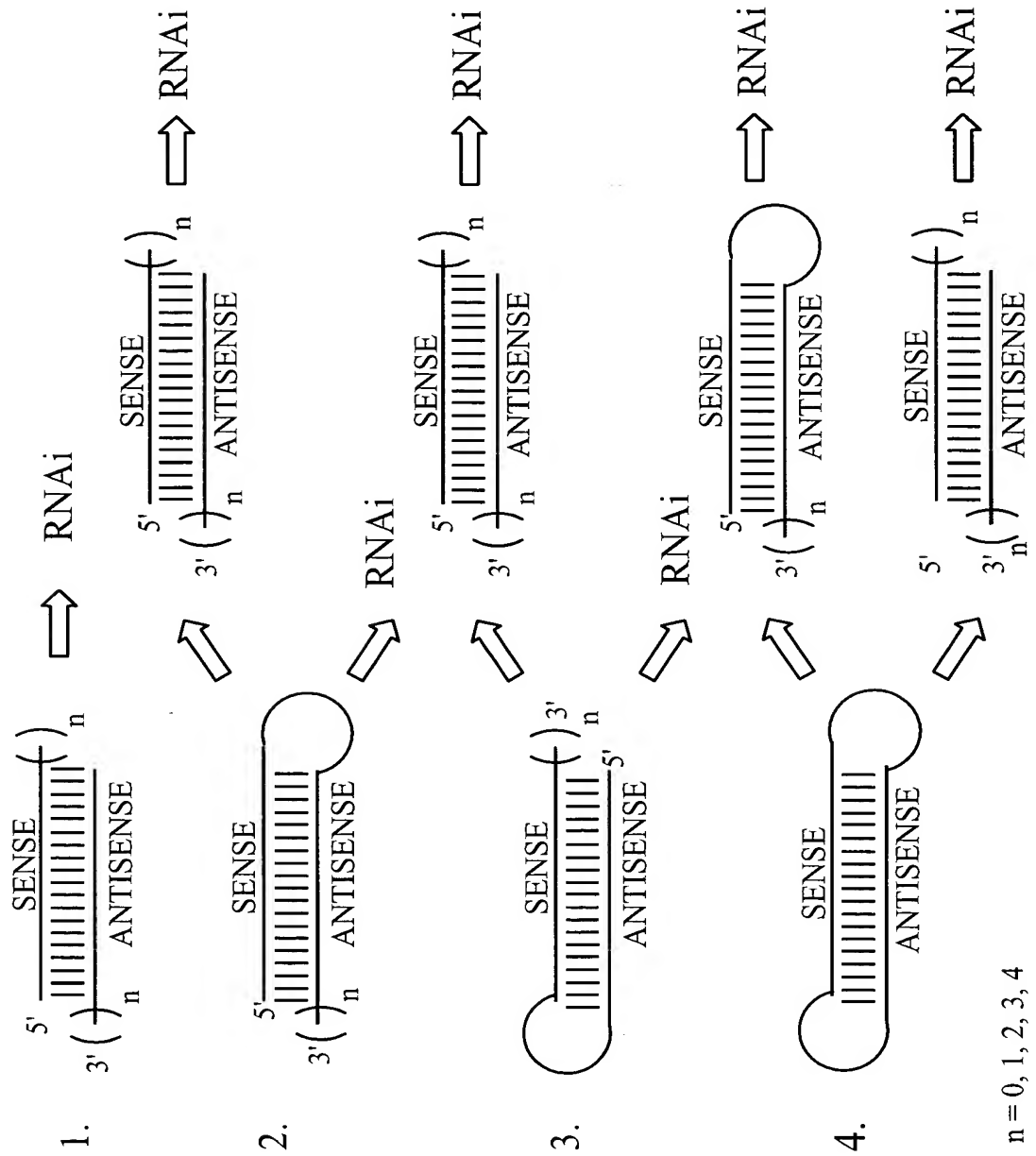
iB = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC

L = GLYCERYL MOIETY or iB OPTIONALLY PRESENT

S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR

PHOSPHORODITHIOATE OPTIONALLY PRESENT

**Figure 6**



[illegible]

**A**

```

    5'-[R1] NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN [R2] X X
          |                               |   |
          +----->                     X X X
            3'-EXTENSION
  
```

↓

**B**

```

    5'-[R1] NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN [R2] X X
    3'-[R1] NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN [R2] X X
  
```

↓

CLEAVAGE WITH RESTRICTION  
ENZYMES 1 AND 2

↓

**C**

```

    5'-[ ] NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN [ ]
    3'-[ ] NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN [ ]
  
```

↓

CLONE

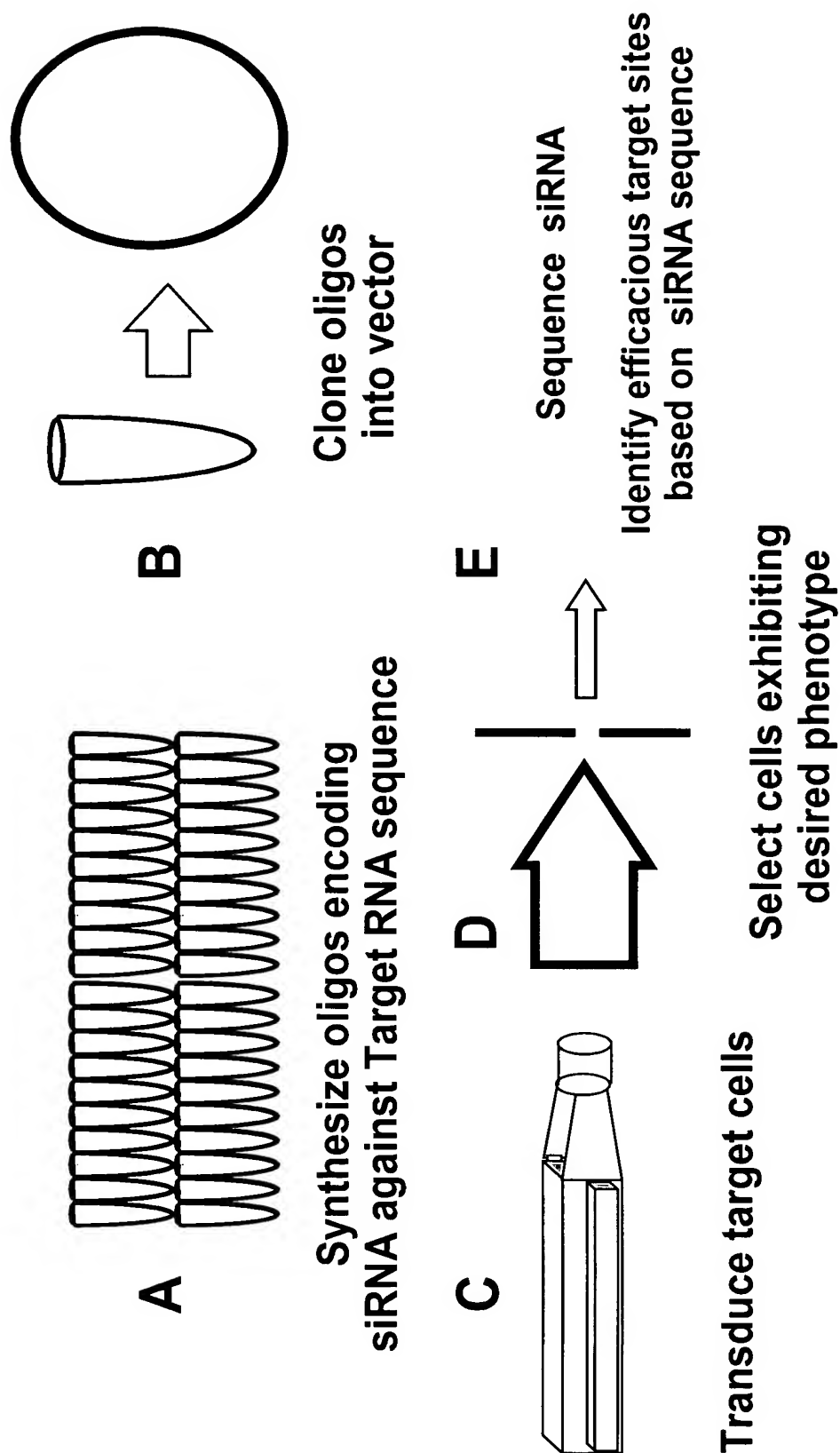
U6 snRNA PROMOTER      U6 snRNA PROMOTER

↑
↓

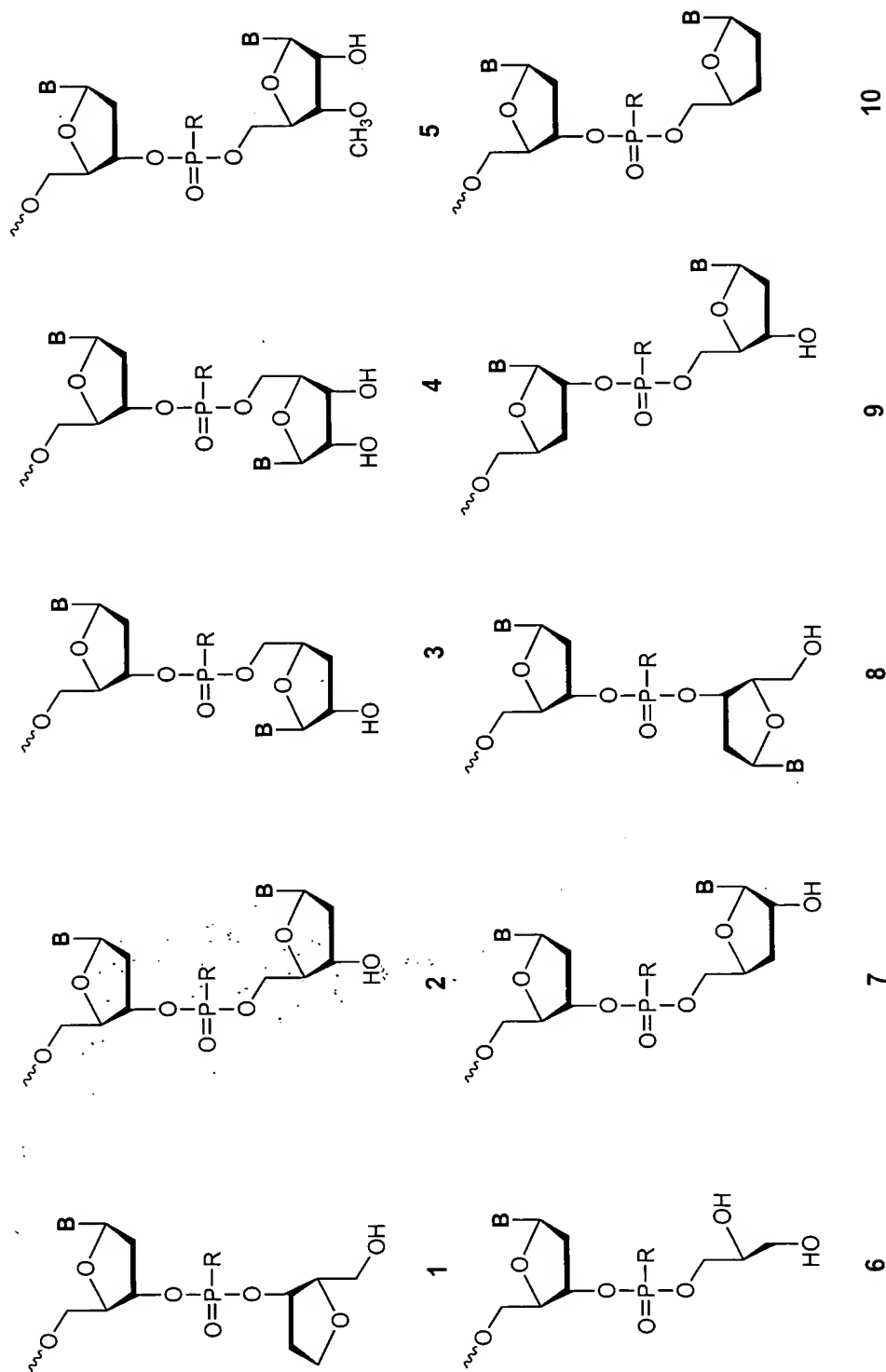
R1 = RESTRICTION SITE #1  
 R2 = RESTRICTION SITE #2  
 N = A, G, C, or T  
 X = A, G, C, or T



**Figure 9: Target site Selection using siRNA**

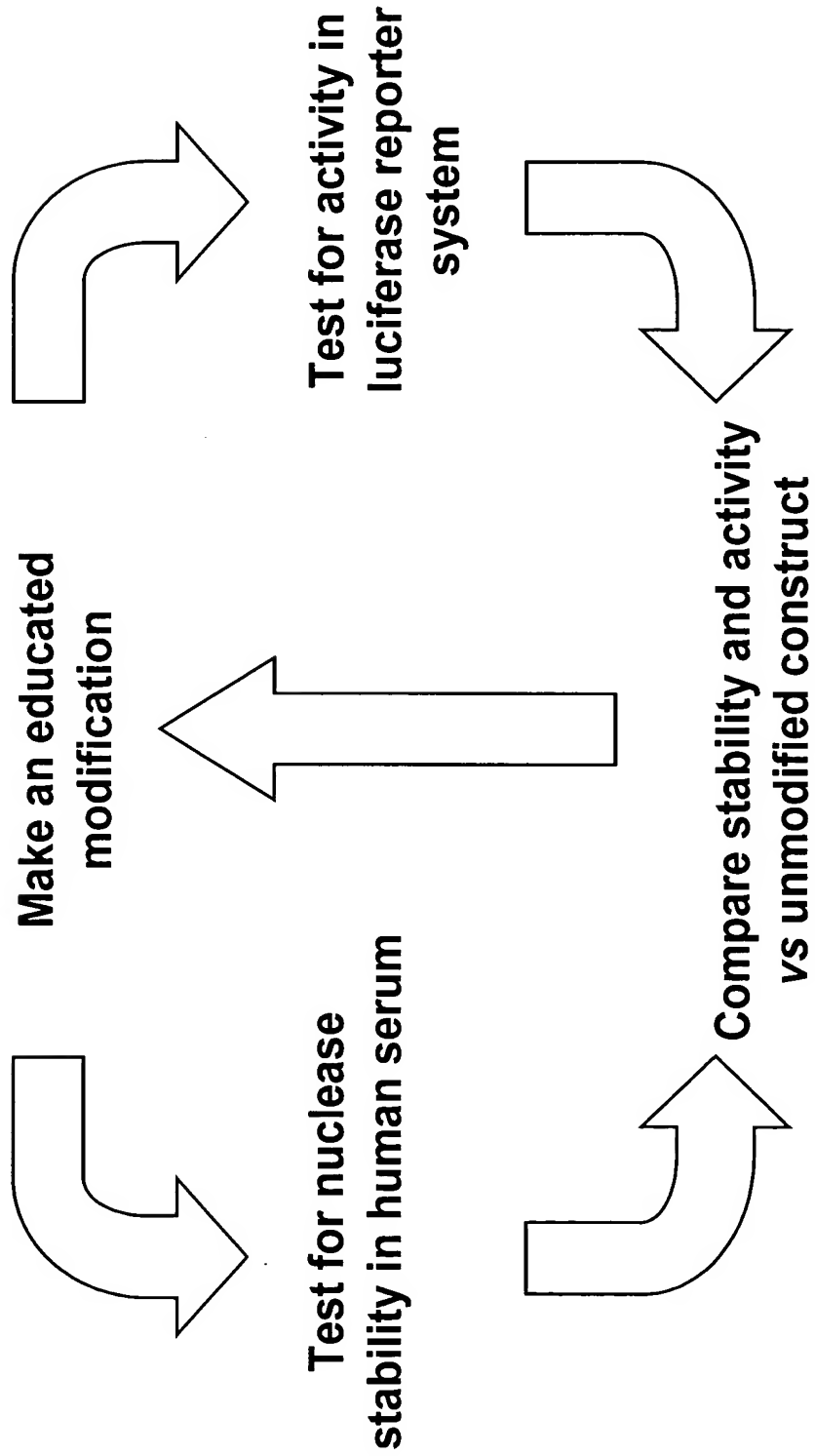


**Figure 10**

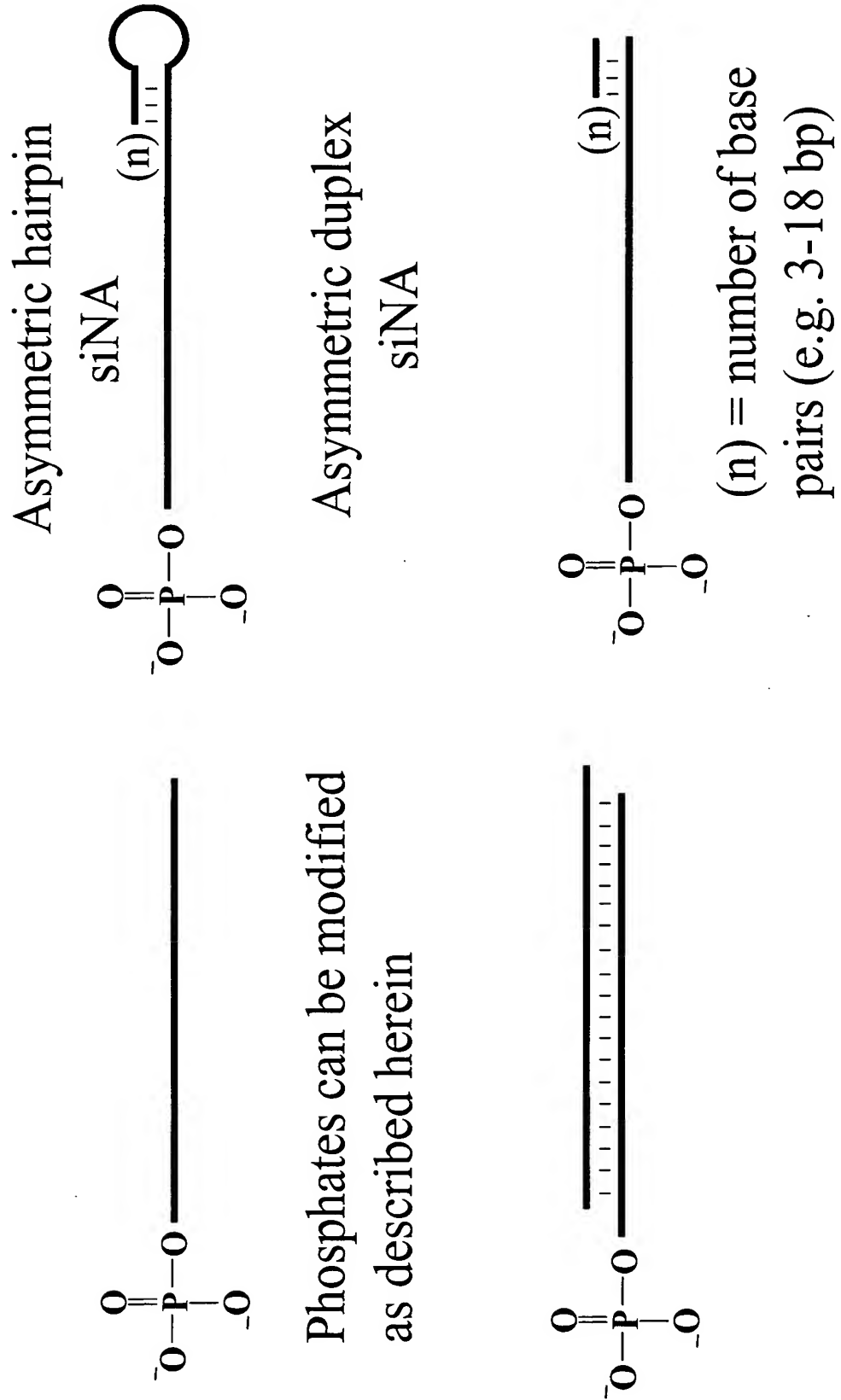


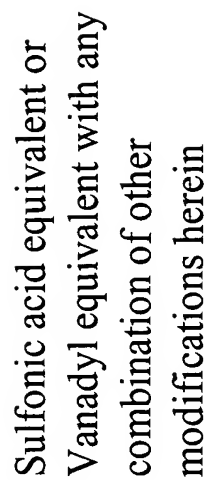
R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl  
B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

***Figure 11: Modification Strategy***

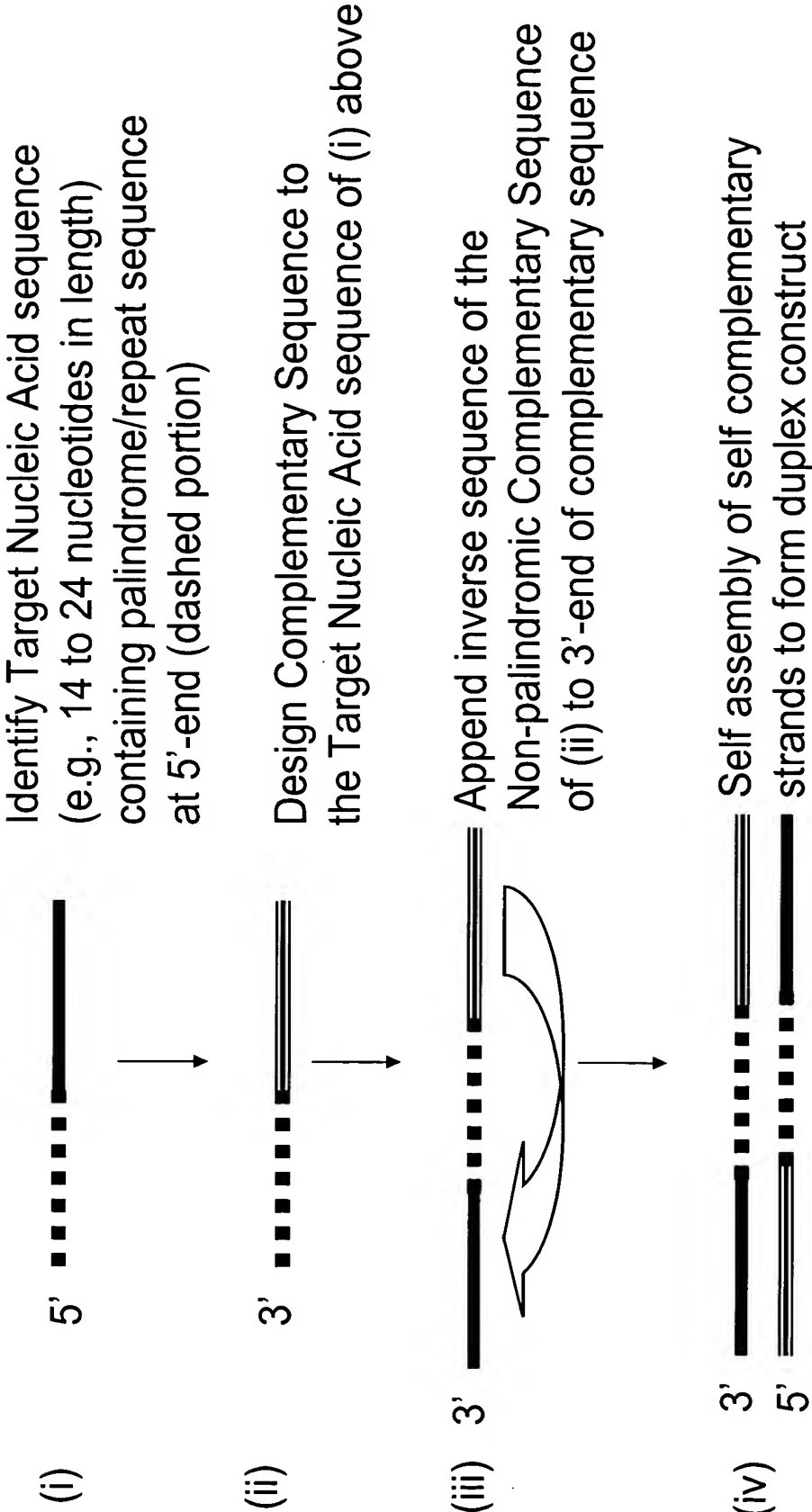


**Figure 12: Phosphorylated siNA constructs**

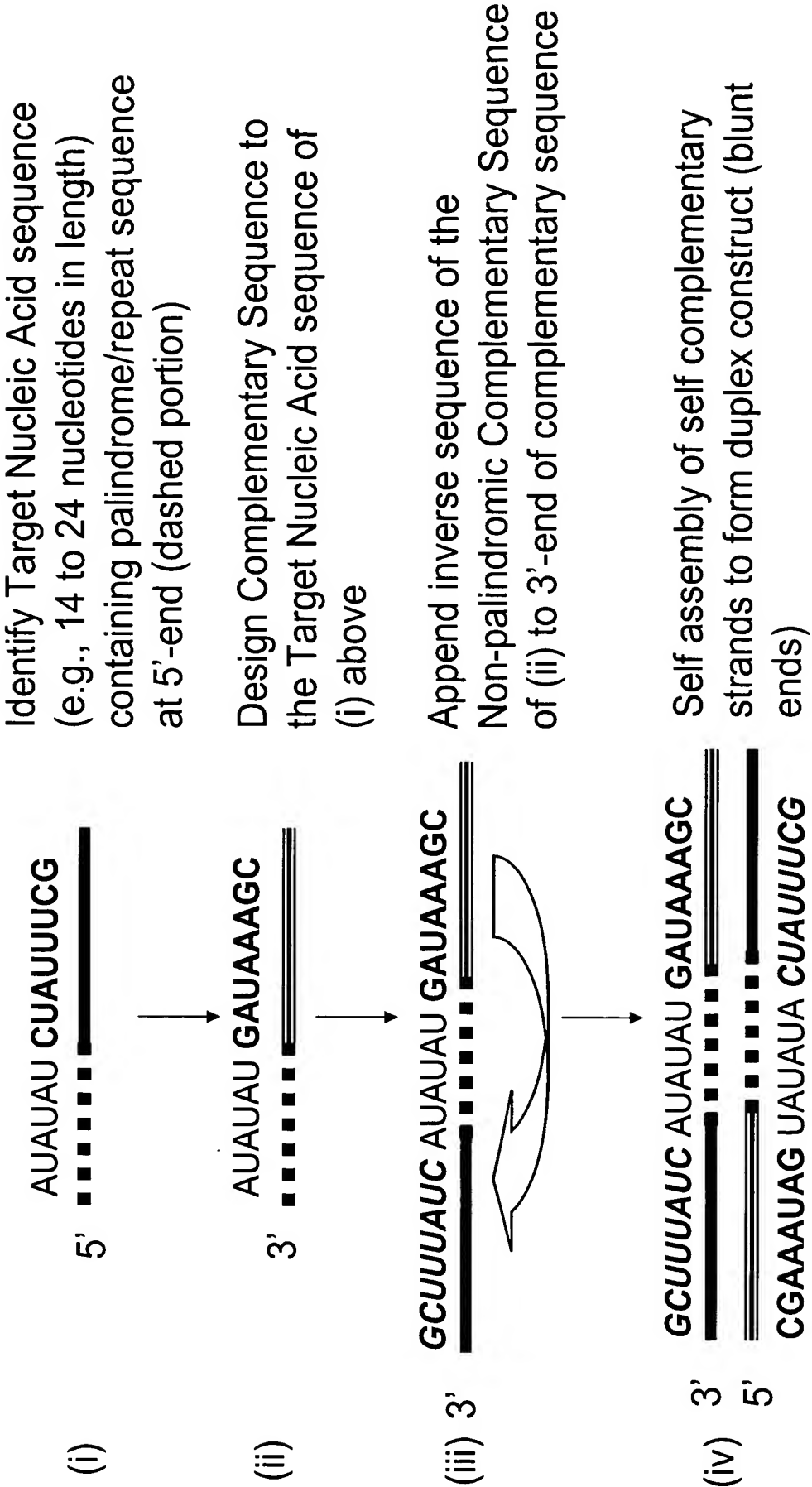




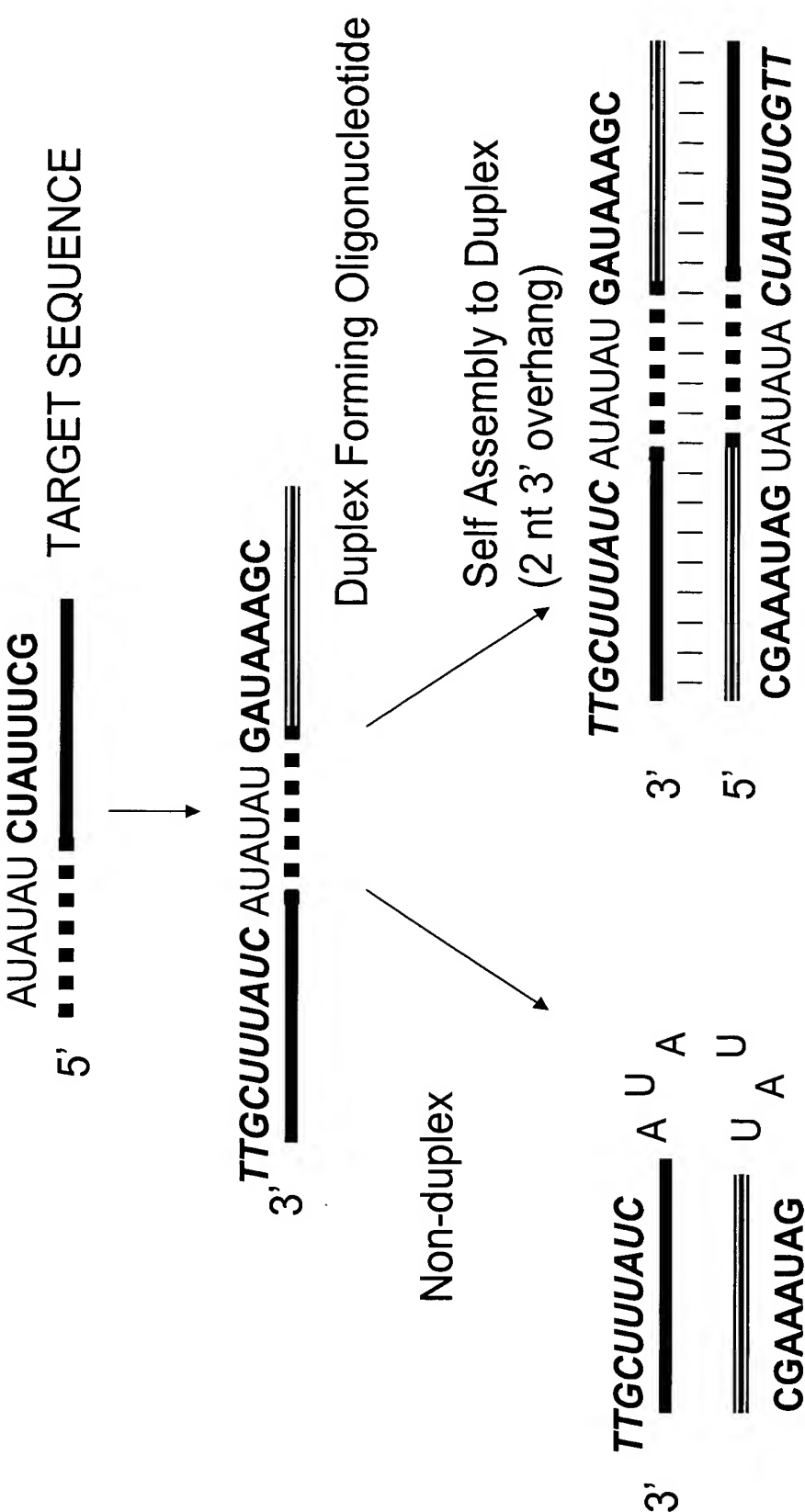
**Figure 14A: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize palindrome or repeat sequences**



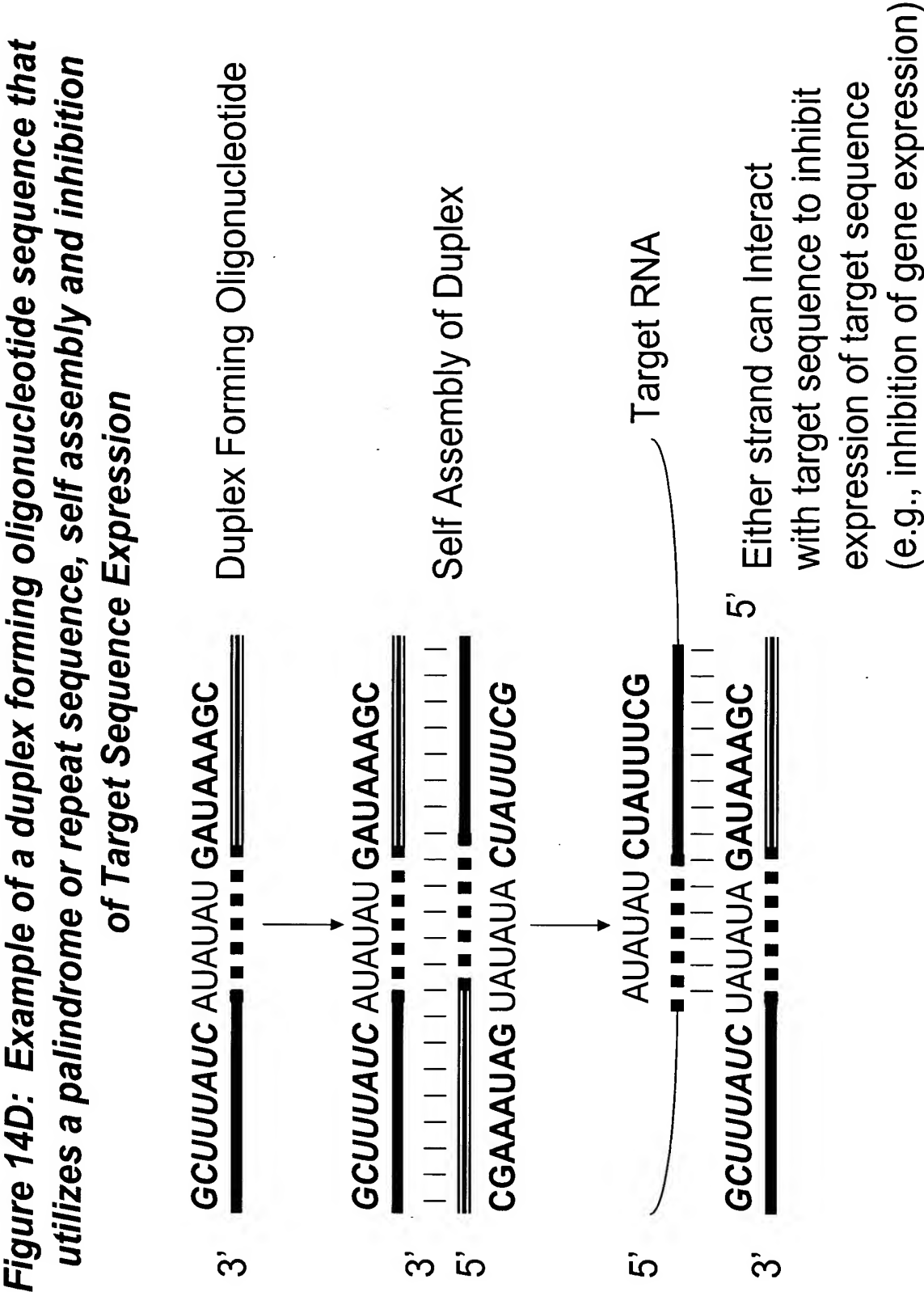
**Figure 14B: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence**



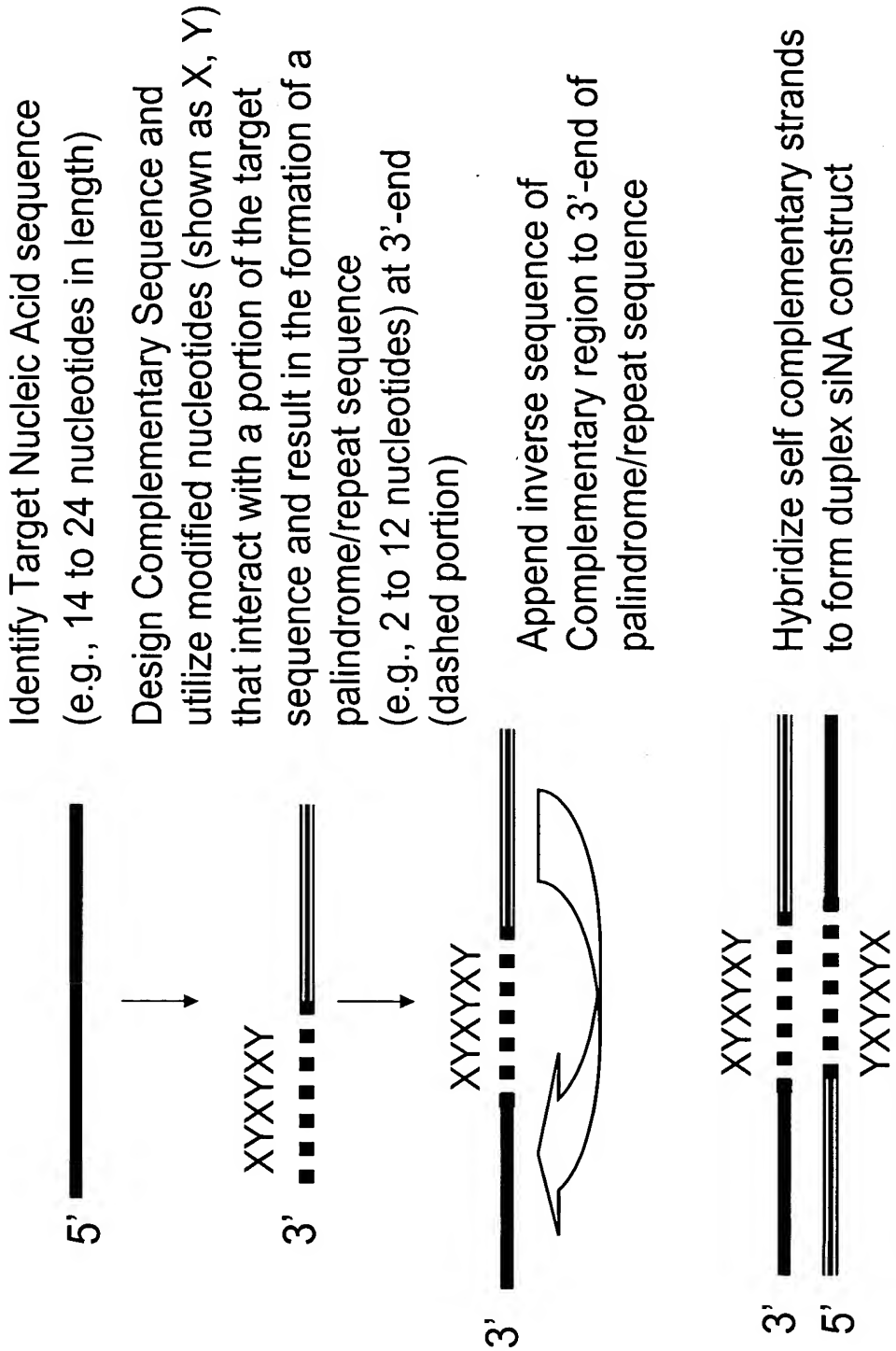
**Figure 14C: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly**



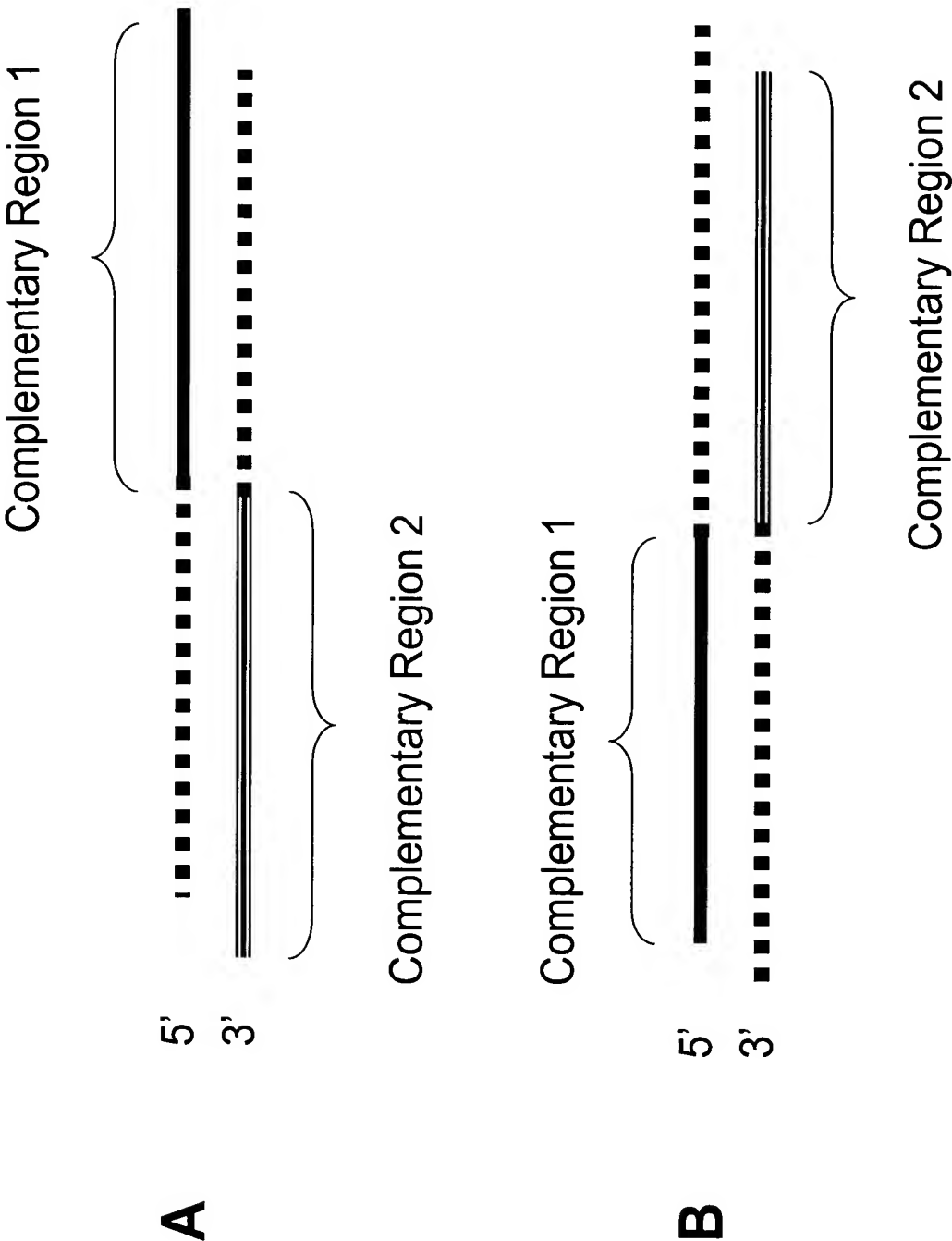




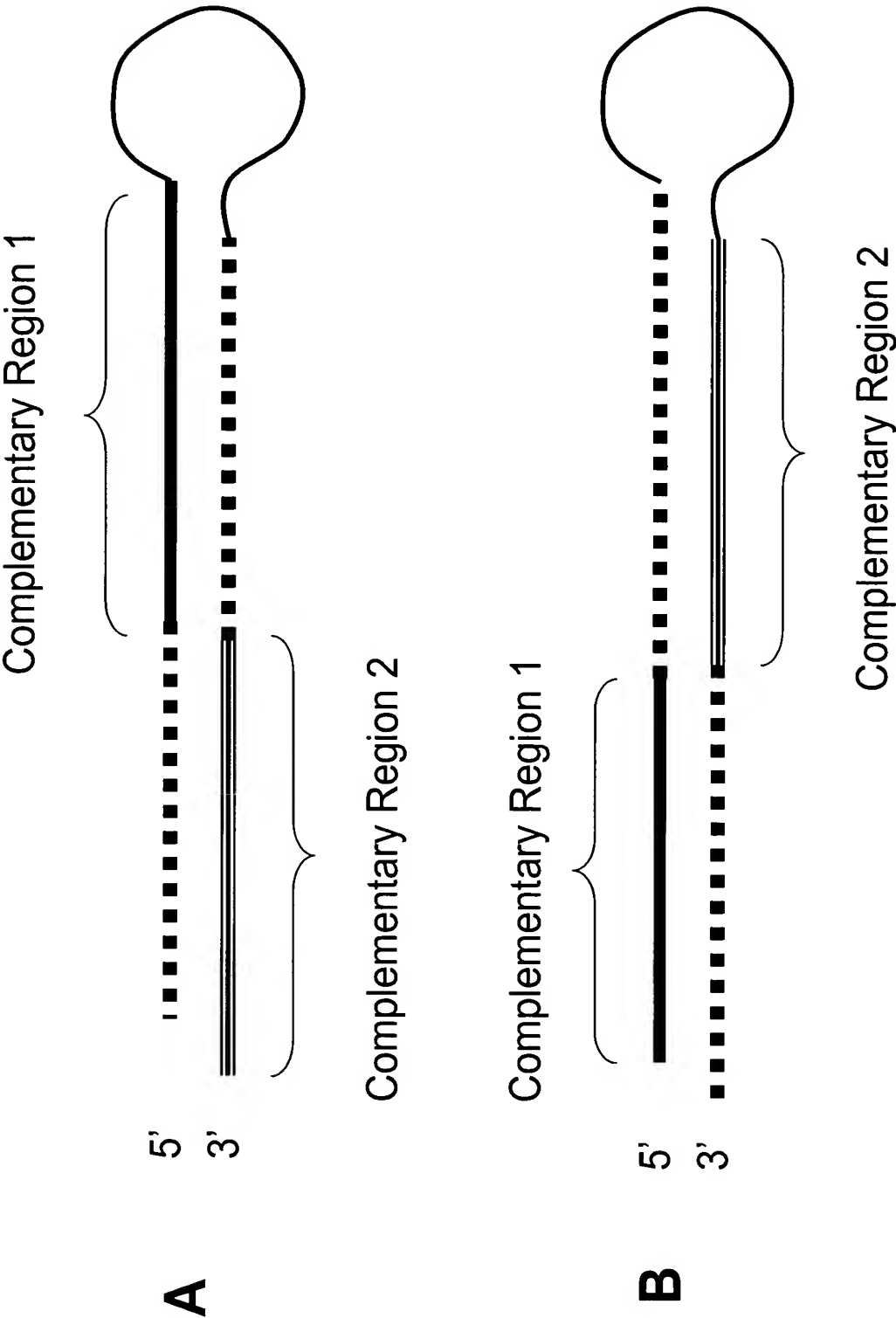
**Figure 15: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize artificial palindrome or repeat sequences**



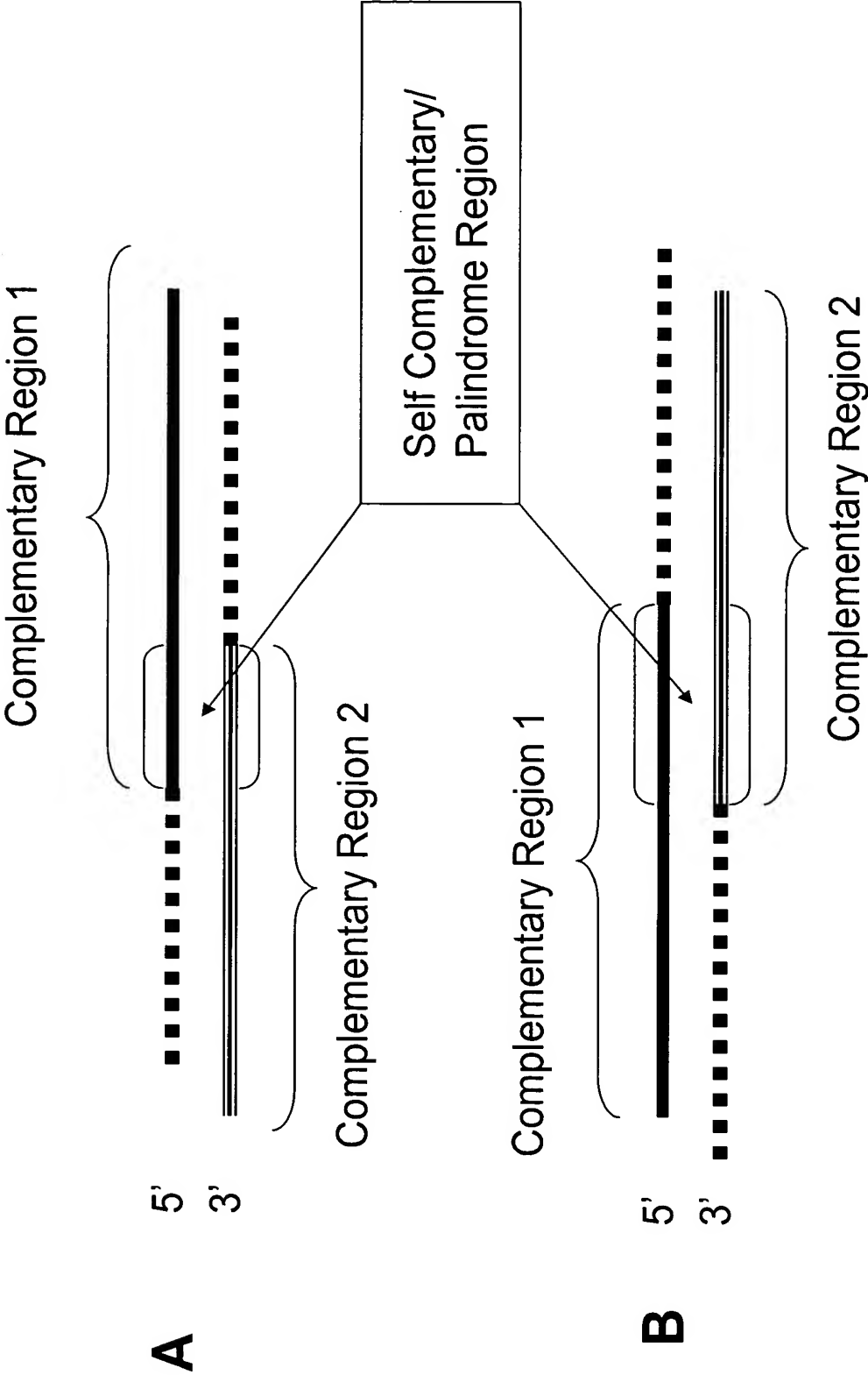
**Figure 16: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions**



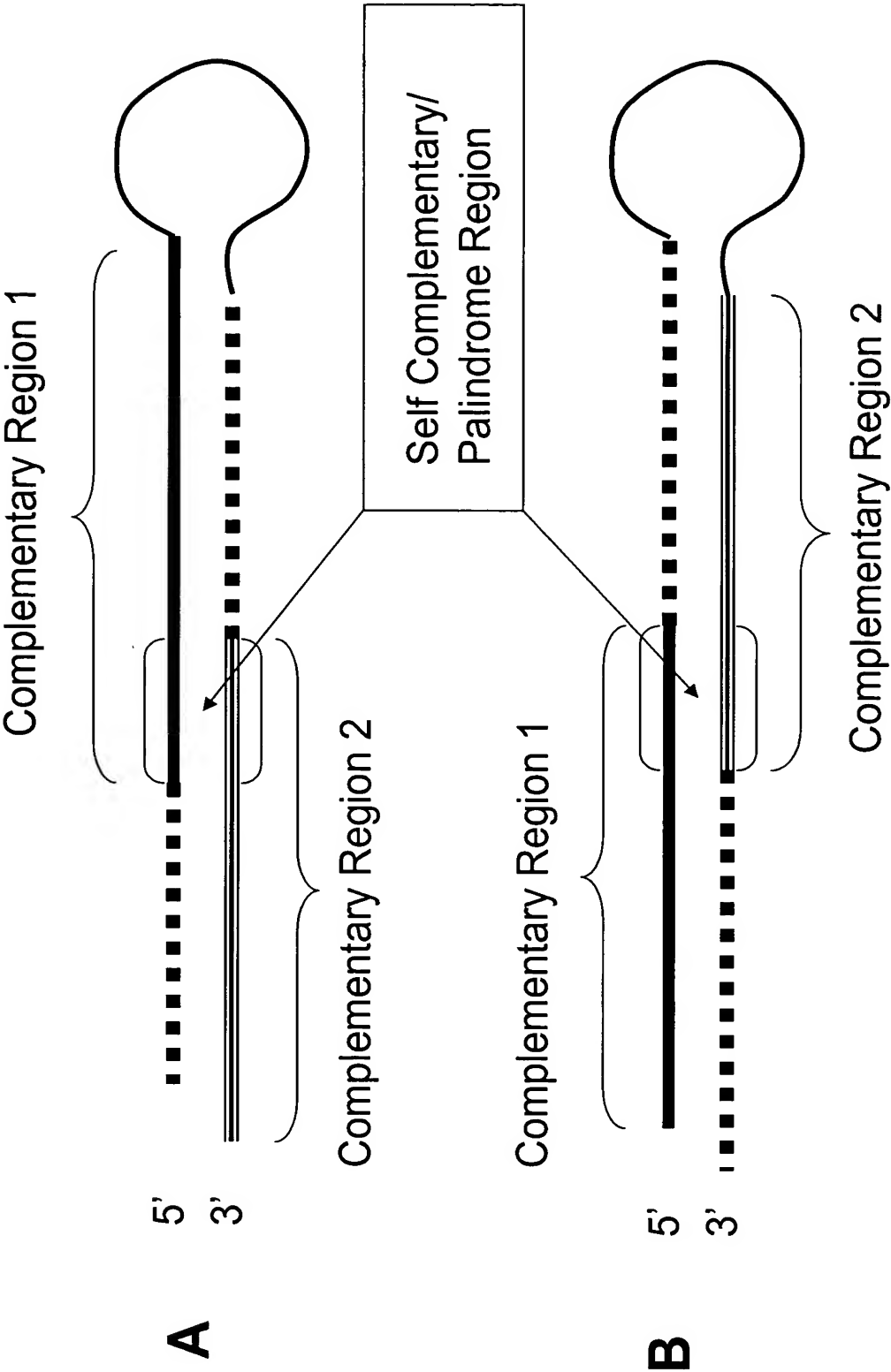
**Figure 17: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions**



**Figure 18: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region**

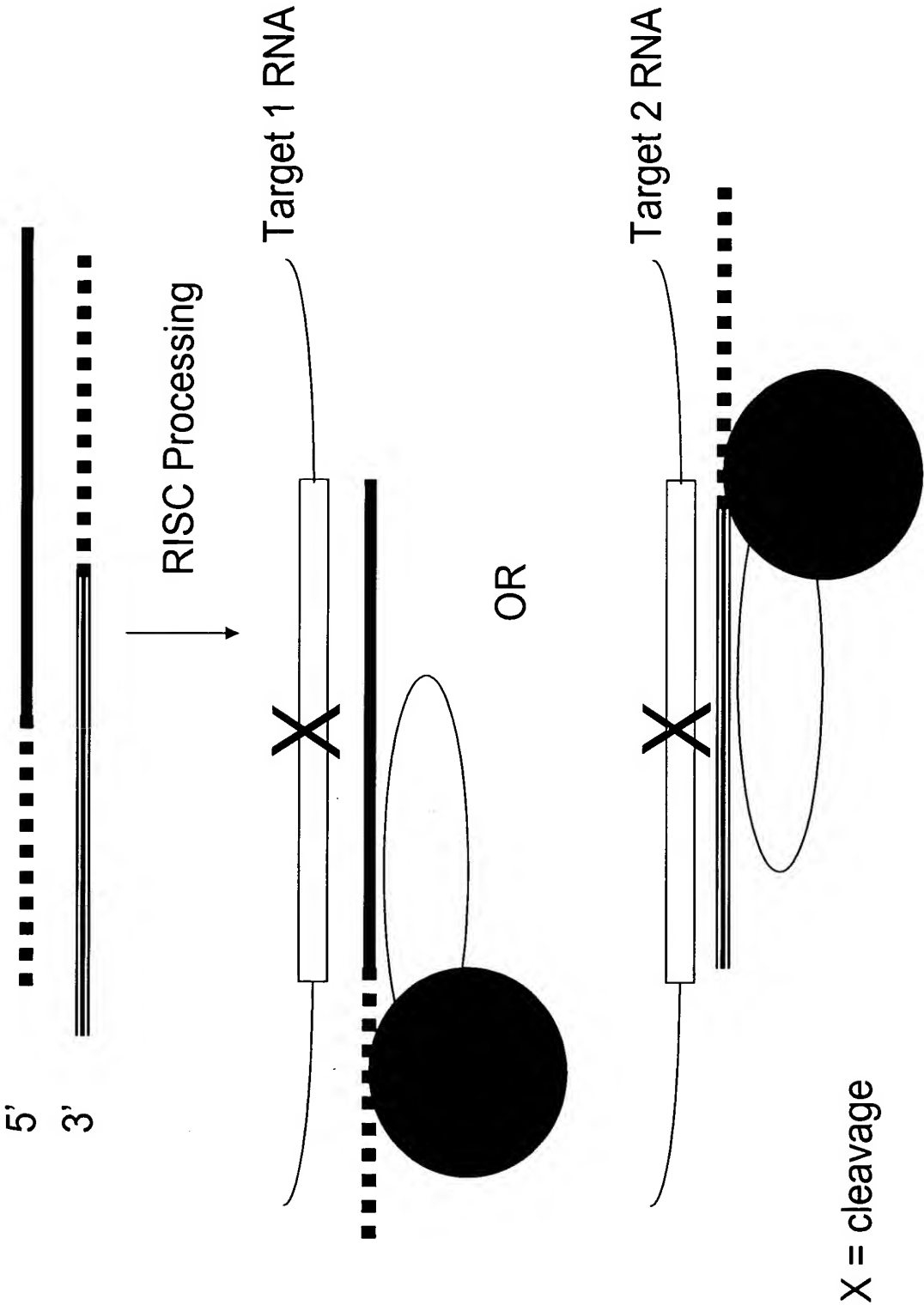


**Figure 19: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region**



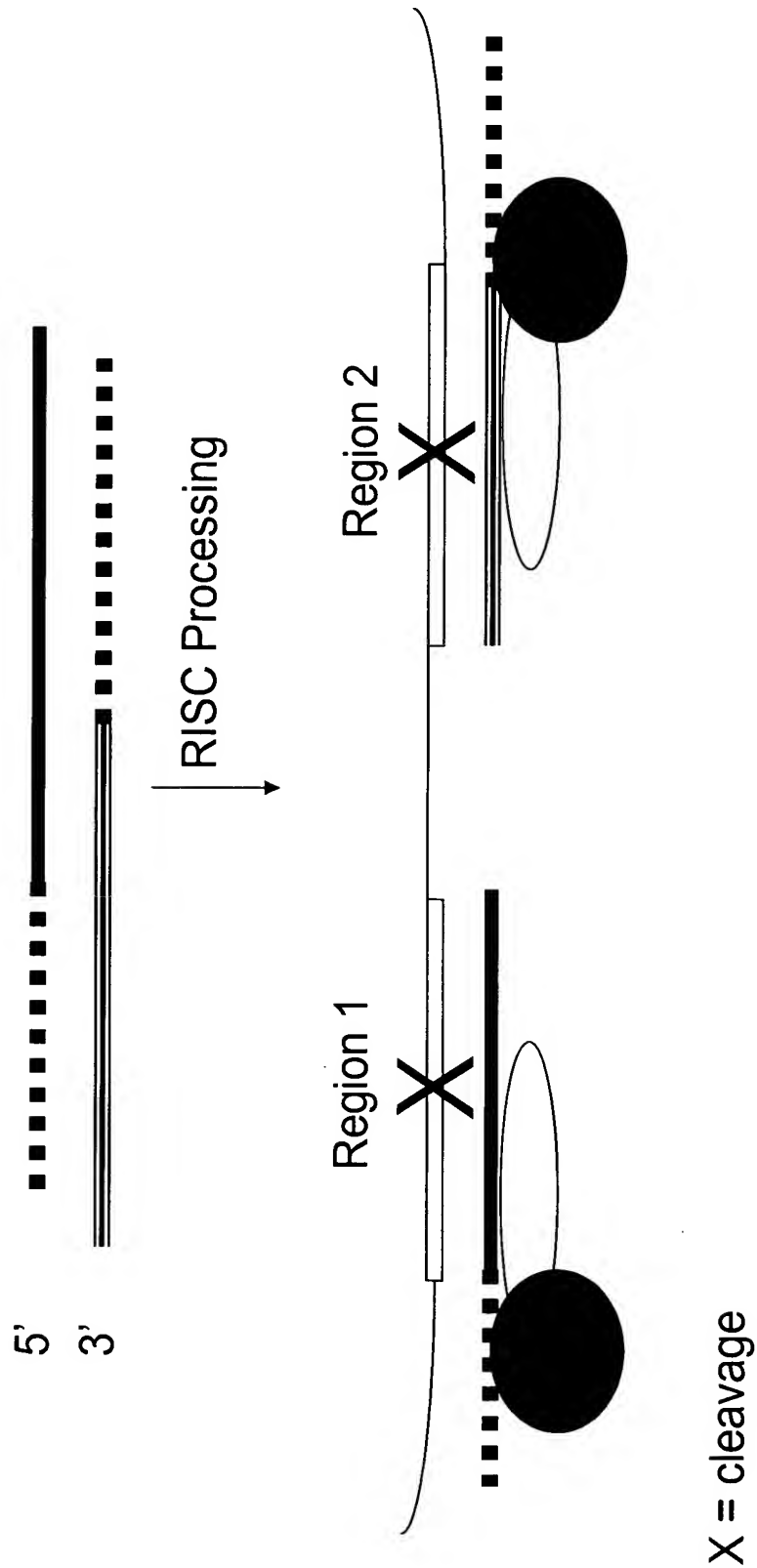
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Figure 20: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two separate  
Target nucleic acid sequences



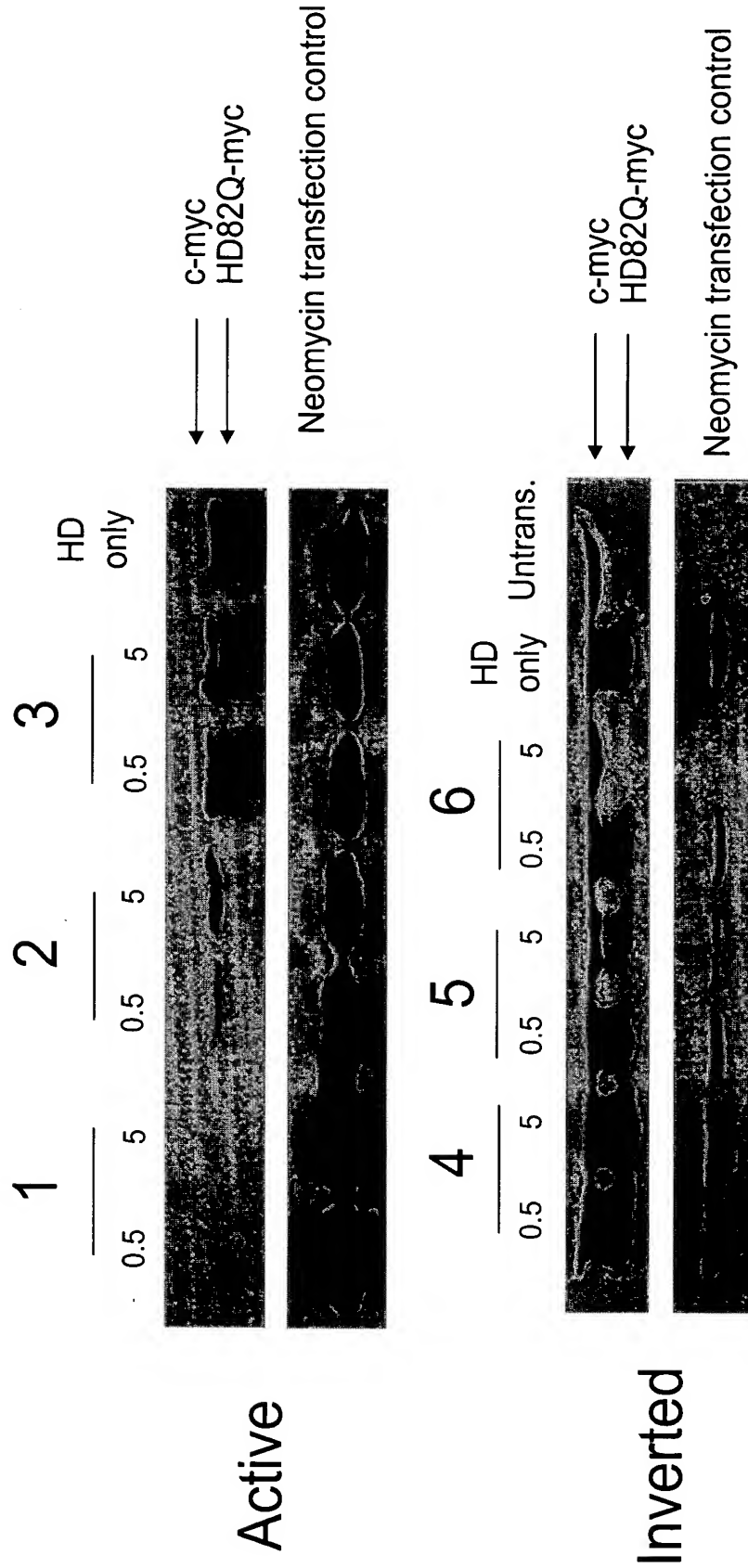
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**Figure 21: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two regions within the same target nucleic acid sequence**





## Figure 22



Cells transfected with RNAi and target (myc-tagged)  
Western probed with anti-myc antibody